

# **Wisconsin Emergency Management**

2002 Annual Report





# Wisconsin Weather 2002

Wisconsin's winter weather in 2001-2002 was mild with below to normal temperatures and average to below average snowfall amounts. In fact, the southern half of the state received less than half of their normal winter snowfall. Areas in southern Wisconsin received 16 to 32 inches of snow instead of the normal 35 to 52 inches.

The exception was a series of snowstorms that hit portions of northwest and north central Wisconsin from mid-February to mid-March. Hurley in Iron County received the most snow amount for the winter season with 241.6 inches.

Rains and rapid snowmelt resulted in flooding in April in several northern Wisconsin counties. An ice jam on the Montreal River, south of Hurley caused floodwaters to back up. However, most of the damage was experienced in the town of Ironwood, Michigan.

Severe weather forced Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and the National Weather Service (NWS) to postpone the annual tornado drill slated for April 18, 2002. Ironically, over 50 Wisconsin counties were under a tornado or severe thunderstorm watch and/or warning that day. Severe storms produced six tornadoes,



*A funnel cloud briefly touches down near Bradley along the Lincoln/Oneida County line on April 18, 2002. Photo by Nokomis Fire Chief Wayne Kinnally*



*Heavy rains fell June 3-4, 2002 in parts of northeast Iowa and southwest Wisconsin. Rainfall reports of 2 to 4 inches were common with 5 inches reported in the Cassville area in southwest Grant County. Furnace Creek which flows into the northwest side of Cassville flooded. Debris also blocked water flow at the Bluff Street Bridge causing water to spill into a residential area, flooding over 20 homes. Photo by Grant County Emergency Management*

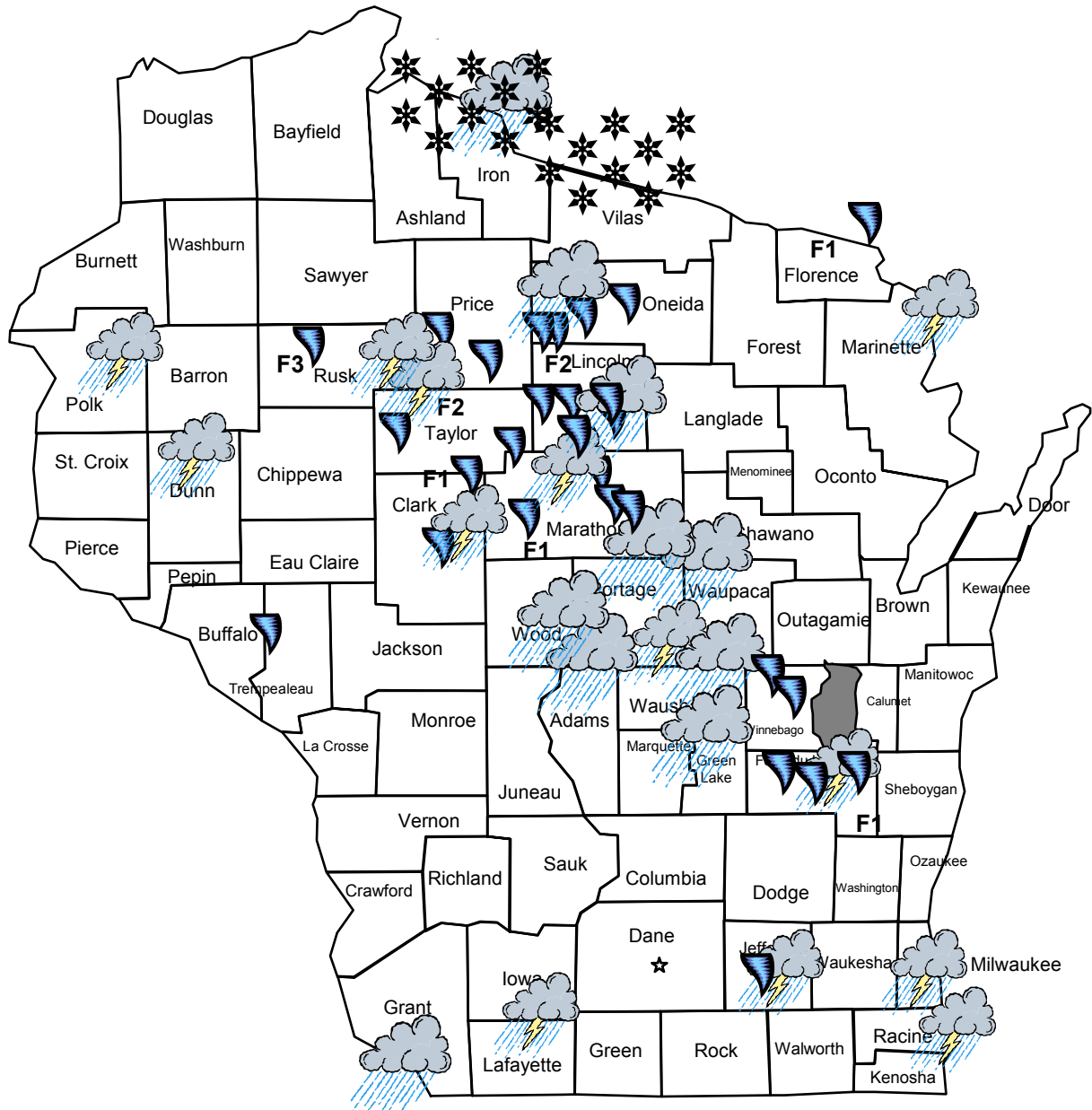
heavy rains, hail, and strong winds across the state. Two tornadoes touched down in Marathon County and one each in Price, Vilas and Lincoln Counties. No injuries were reported, but the storms knocked down trees, power lines and farm buildings. Wisconsin Public Service says some 6,000 customers in the Wausau and Stevens Point areas lost power.

## 2002 Weather Extremes

**Hottest Temperature —**  
101° in West Allis, Wautoma, Waupaca and Whiting on July 21, 2002

**Coldest Temperature —**  
-26° in Harrison in Lincoln County on March 4, 2002

# 2002 Severe Weather Events



- Heavy rains, hail and flash floods in central Wisconsin in June caused over \$35 million in crop damage.
- Wisconsin had 26 tornadoes touch down in 2002. The average number is 20.
- South central and southeast Wisconsin experienced drought conditions from early July to mid August.
- Six tornadoes hit on September 2, 2002, Labor Day, including an F3 tornado that struck Ladysmith.

On June 21-22, a series of storms dumped 5 to 10 inches of rain in areas of central Wisconsin causing flooding, washing out roads, bridges and culverts, and damaging crops. The city of Wautoma in Waushara County was one of the areas hardest hit receiving over 10 inches of rain. The torrential rains in Wautoma flooded several basements in homes and damaged businesses in the downtown area.

Heavy rains also threatened to cause dam failure along Lake Arrowhead, Lake Sherwood and Lake Camelot drainages in Adams County. Runoff from the heavy rains continued to flow downstream into this chain of lakes, filling the lakes to the point of nearly breaching the levees and embankments. Water was released into the drainage system to prevent levee and dike failures.



***Torrential rains and flood waters from June 21-25, 2002, washed out bridges and damaged numerous roads. The heavy damage to local infrastructure prompted a federal disaster declaration. Photo by Adams County Emergency Management***



***A brief tornado touched down in Abbotsford on June 25, 2002, when a line of thunderstorms moved through the area. This large feed mill was demolished. Numerous trees were sheared off or blown down, along with minor damage to nearby homes. Photo by Todd Shea of the National Weather Service***

During the evening of June 25, 2002, severe thunderstorms packed with strong winds caused damage and power outages to thousands of homes and businesses in west central Wisconsin and flooding in Marinette County. Flash flooding caused substantial damage to the infrastructure in the city of Marinette and the village of Crivitz.

Governor Scott McCallum declared a State of Emergency for the impacted counties and requested federal disaster aid. In July, President Bush approved a Presidential Disaster Declaration for Adams, Clark, Dunn, Marathon, Marinette, Portage, Waushara and Wood Counties. The counties were eligible for the Public Assistance Program to help local governments recover damage costs associated with the June 21-25, 2002 storms.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) opened a Disaster Field Office in Stevens Point to process disaster applications. Wisconsin Emergency Management worked with FEMA in implementing the disaster declaration. Under the Public Assistance Program, approved grants are 75 percent funded by FEMA and 12.5 percent by the State of Wisconsin, with the remaining costs covered by the applicants.

# Presidential Disaster Declaration FEMA-1429

Declared: *July 19, 2002*

Disaster Date: *June 21-25, 2002*

Number of Counties: *8*

Federal Disaster Programs:

*Public Assistance*

*Hazard Mitigation*

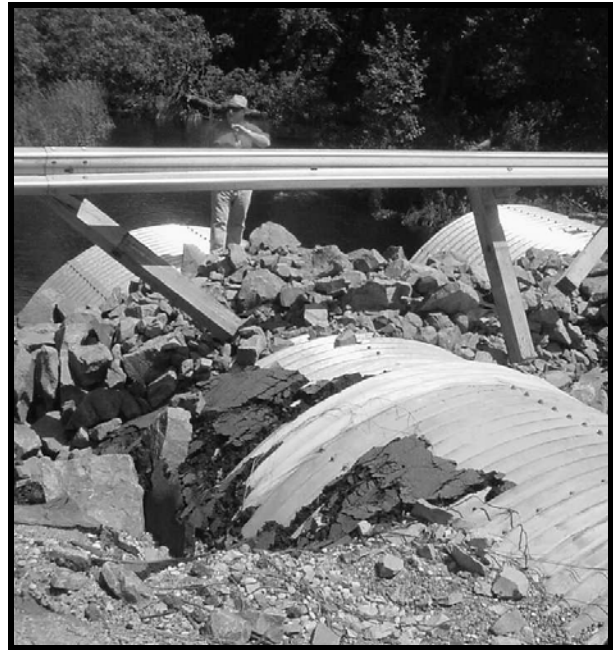
Number of Applicants: *104*

Public Assistance Damage:

*\$4.3 Million*

Estimated Crop Damage:

*\$35 Million*



*Photo by FEMA*

## Federally Designated Assistance

*(Local /state government damage and emergency response costs associated with disaster)*

### Adams County

Public Assistance—\$423,473

### Clark County

Public Assistance—\$352,238

### Dunn County

Public Assistance—\$141,332

### Marathon County

Public Assistance—\$1,586,847

### Marinette County

Public Assistance—\$681,575

### Portage County

Public Assistance—\$457,282

### Waushara County

Public Assistance—\$147,934

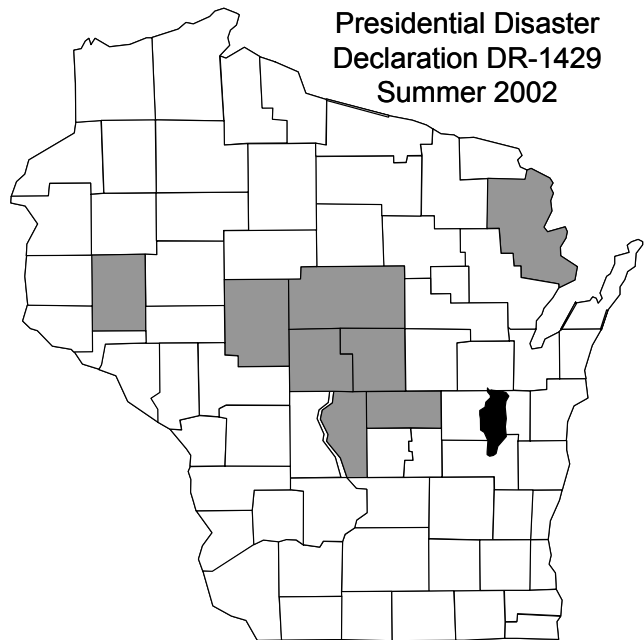
### Wood County

Public Assistance—\$317,879

### State of Wisconsin

Public Assistance—\$271,649

## Presidential Disaster Declaration DR-1429 Summer 2002



■ - Counties approved for Public Assistance –  
Adams, Clark, Dunn, Marathon, Marinette,  
Portage, Waushara and Wood Counties

On a warm Labor Day afternoon, September 2, 2002, a line of powerful thunderstorms developed rapidly ahead of a strong cold front causing several tornadoes, including an F3 tornado that hit the center of Ladysmith. The initial thunderstorms, which developed in Burnett and Polk Counties in far northwest Wisconsin, intensified and became super cellular as they entered Rusk and Sawyer Counties around 4:30 p.m. The tornado hit the downtown area of Ladysmith destroying several homes and businesses.

Forty minutes later, another tornadic supercell thunderstorm moved across southwest Taylor County producing an F2 tornado that initially touched down about a mile northwest of Gilman and then moved through Gilman where it blew a roof off the high school gym and damaged trees, homes and power lines. This tornadic storm continued to move east into Marathon County producing an F0 tornado near Athens in



*The F3 tornado in Ladysmith destroyed or damaged dozens of homes. Approximately 40 people were injured as a result of the twister. There were no fatalities. Photo by Lois Ristow*



*A tornado blew off the gym roof at the Gilman High School. The Gilman High School football team was running drills in the gym when the storm hit. The players and coaches took shelter in another area of the school. Photo by NWS-La Crosse*

northwest Marathon County and an F1 tornado in the northern suburbs of Wausau.

Wisconsin Emergency Management provided support and helped coordinate law enforcement mutual aid by locating WEM's mobile command post in downtown Ladysmith and staffing it around the clock. Officers from police and sheriff's departments across northern and western Wisconsin assisted in the law enforcement efforts in the Ladysmith area.

In addition, Governor McCallum ordered the Wisconsin National Guard to assist in the cleanup. About 30 soldiers helped remove debris for five days in the Ladysmith area.

On September 10, President Bush granted Wisconsin's request for federal disaster assistance for Barron, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Polk, Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Shawano, St. Croix, Taylor, Washburn, Waupaca and Wood Counties.

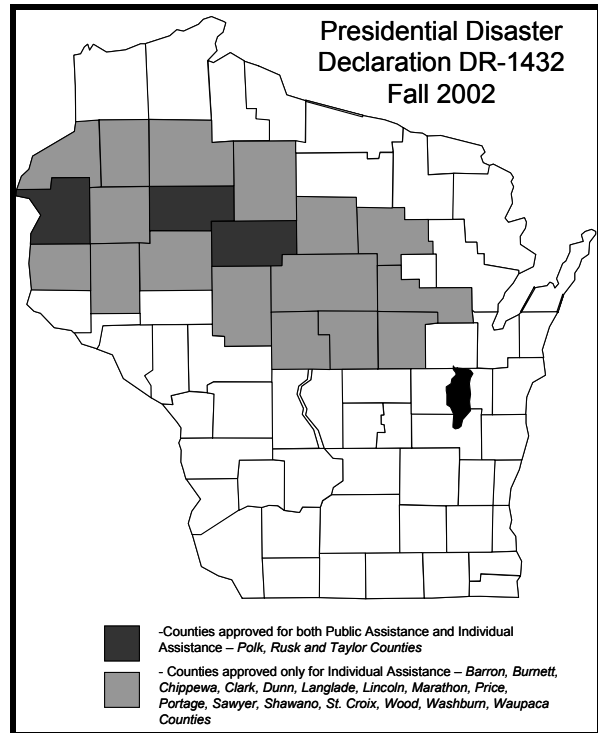
# Presidential Disaster Declaration FEMA-1432

Declared: *September 10, 2002*  
Disaster Date: *September 2-6, 2002*

Number of Counties: 19

Federal Disaster Programs:

*Public Assistance*  
*Individual Assistance*  
*Hazard Mitigation*  
*Small Business Administration*  
*Disaster Housing Assistance*



Individuals Requesting

Disaster Assistance: 460

Number of Public Assistance

Applicants: 42

Public Assistance Damage:

*\$2.1 Million*

*Property Damage Across the*

*State: \$31 Million*

Disaster Housing Assistance:

*110 applicants approved*

*totaling \$151,729*

Individual & Family Grant:

*61 applicants approved*

*totaling \$227,646*

## Federally Designated Assistance

*(Local /state government damage and emergency response costs associated with disaster)*

### Polk County

Public Assistance—\$513,040

### Rusk County

Public Assistance—\$1,284,479

### Taylor County

Public Assistance—\$94,145

### State of Wisconsin

Public Assistance—\$302,660

SBA Home Loans: 48 totaling

*\$1,419,200*

SBA Business Loans: 24

*totaling \$2,760,00*

SBA Economic Injury Loans:

*23 totaling \$410,800*



## Other Events 2002

Two national events topped months of security and emergency planning in Milwaukee and Madison. The 70<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors was held at the Monona Terrace Convention Center in Madison on June 14-18, 2002. Emergency planning focused on security of the 300 attendees and to prevent a violent large-scale mass protest.

In July, Milwaukee hosted Major League Baseball's All-Star game. With the potential threat of terrorism, many federal, state and local agencies worked behind the scenes to help ensure safety and security at the events.

Residents and businesses living near the Hydrite Plant in Oshkosh were evacuated for three hours on April 24, 2002, following a leak of about 1,000 gallons of nitric acid coming from a holding tank. The chemical formed a cloud that spread through the area, but emergency crews said none of the toxic liquid leaking from the tank escaped beyond the plant's property. As a precaution, firefighters evacuated homes in the path of the gas cloud.

Two major incidents occurring back to back in southeastern Wisconsin tested local emergency officials in July. On July 12, firefighters battled a blaze in Lomira when the 10 story storage area at the Quad/Graphics printing plant collapsed and burned. One person was killed. The fire smoldered for days.



*The derailment occurred in the vicinity of a state-owned wildlife area known as the Allenton Marsh. Due to the remote location of the accident, the Washington County Highway Department quickly constructed a temporary road so emergency vehicles could get to the scene and fight the blaze. Photo by Washington County Emergency Management*

Three days later, 34 cars of a 107-car northbound Canadian National Railway train derailed on a trestle in the Town of Addison in Washington County. Four of the cars caught on fire, flames and smoke could be seen miles away.



*Dense fog caused the state's deadliest crash when ten people died in a fiery 51 car pileup on Interstate 43 in Sheboygan County on October 11, 2002. Photo by Wisconsin Department of Transportation*

### 2002 Duty Officer Report— Total 723

Civil Air Patrol—	13
Level A Requests—	16
Hazardous Materials Spills—	569
Nuclear Power Plant Drills—	24
Terrorism/Threats—	5
Severe Weather—	46
Airplane Crashes—	3
Wildfires—	2
Other—	82

10 Evacuations reported from above incidents

# Terrorism Preparedness 2002

In October 2002, the Governor's Task Force on Terrorism Preparedness issued its Final Report on the state's overall terrorism preparedness efforts. The Task Force, which was formed shortly after the terrorism attacks of 9-11, was charged with ensuring safety measures are in place to protect Wisconsin citizens and property from possible attacks.

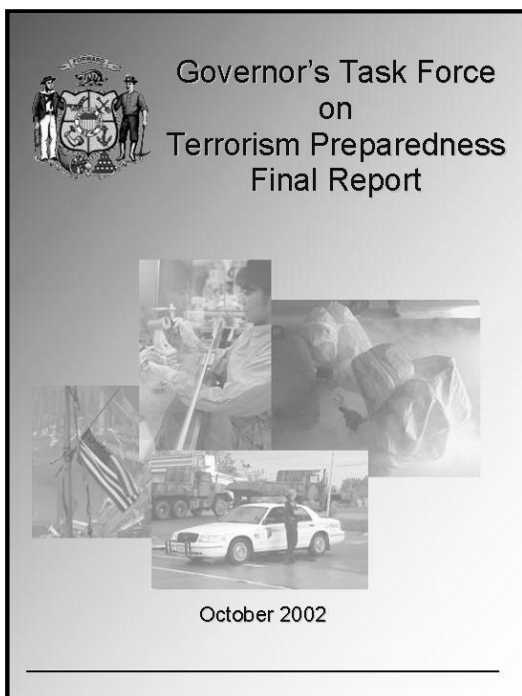
WEM Administrator Ed Gleason and Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services Secretary Phyllis Dubé served as co-chairs of the Task Force. Other members were appointed from a variety of health, law enforcement, fire-service, emergency medical service, veterinary and information technology agencies.

The report gives an overview of the state and local terrorism preparedness efforts along with 31 recommendations, which should serve as a strategic blueprint for the work ahead. The Task Force's recommendations fall into four broad categories: collaboration, command and control; public health and medical; critical infrastructure protection and resource considerations; and

training and exercising. The Final Report of the Governor's Task Force on Terrorism Preparedness is available online at [www.gov.state.wi.us](http://www.gov.state.wi.us).



*Technicians blew up a 200 lb. ammonium nitrate car bomb at Fort McCoy as part of an FBI-sponsored Weapons of Mass Destruction exercise. Photo by Francis Schmitz*



One of the Task Force recommendations was to continue efforts to properly equip and train first responders. Since 1999, Wisconsin Emergency Management has distributed more than \$9 million in federal equipment and planning terrorism grants to regional response teams, bomb squads, and local first responders (see table on next page). Wisconsin's strategy was to first focus on its regional response capabilities by funding regional hazardous materials teams, regional bomb squads and various state agencies that respond to a terrorist event.

The state then began providing terrorism equipment grants to the 35 county hazardous materials teams which provide county

# Wisconsin Federal Terrorism Related Grant Applications/Awards

County	Equipment								Planning		Totals
	99 Hazmat	99 Bomb Squad	99 Reg Team	99 County	00-01 Hazmat	00-01 Bomb Squad	00-01 County	02 Bomb Squad	02 County	02 Supplemental	
Adams							28,000		30,059	14,004	\$72,062.63
Ashland	10,000				10,000		29,600		33,521	13,674	\$96,795.49
Barron	10,000				10,000		21,200		31,262	16,500	\$88,961.63
Bayfield							20,400		20,820	13,505	\$54,724.84
Brown	10,000	14,800			10,000	4,500	83,200	50,000	154,117	34,863	\$361,480.38
Buffalo							12,000		19,793	13,376	\$45,169.38
Burnett							23,200		22,821	13,583	\$59,604.01
Calumet							21,200		30,183	16,191	\$67,574.41
Chippewa	10,000				10,000		29,600		50,600	17,580	\$117,780.30
Clark							24,800		32,405	15,339	\$72,543.56
Columbia	10,000				10,000		28,000		46,068	17,273	\$111,341.48
Crawford							21,200		21,557	13,716	\$56,472.65
Dane	10,000	32,600	66,600	64,408	10,000		165,600	183,000	227,026	55,277	\$814,510.21
Dodge	10,000				10,000		12,000		43,783	20,587	\$96,369.69
Door							21,600		38,685	14,824	\$75,108.60
Douglas	10,000		57,076		10,000		45,600		66,924	16,307	\$205,907.29
Dunn	10,000				10,000		12,000		31,340	16,026	\$79,365.81
Eau Claire	10,000		57,066		10,000		26,400		60,392	21,381	\$185,239.18
Florence	10,000				10,000		12,000		17,932	12,511	\$62,443.27
Fond du Lac	10,000				10,000		30,800		63,311	21,722	\$135,832.80
Forest							16,800		28,854	12,997	\$58,650.85
Grant							22,000		36,280	16,947	\$75,227.29
Green							20,000		25,652	15,387	\$61,039.42
Green Lake	10,000				10,000		17,600		20,471	13,901	\$71,972.41
Iowa							20,000		21,802	14,283	\$56,085.34
Iron							24,000		19,686	12,684	\$56,369.72
Jackson	10,000				10,000		17,600		21,659	13,911	\$73,169.94
Jefferson							32,800		56,501	19,603	\$108,904.28
Juneau	10,000				10,000		28,800		37,451	14,470	\$100,720.64
Kenosha	10,000				10,000	20,000	44,000	50,000	96,440	27,088	\$257,528.08
Kewaunee							49,600		61,258	14,020	\$124,877.91
LaCrosse	10,000		69,367		10,000		38,400		76,500	22,692	\$226,959.07
Lafayette							18,400		19,430	13,603	\$51,432.64
Langlade	10,000				10,000		12,000		22,221	14,072	\$68,293.43
Lincoln							20,000		25,291	14,953	\$60,243.70
Manitowoc	10,000				10,000		47,200		84,223	20,276	\$171,698.59
Marathon	10,000		66,398		10,000	22,000	24,000	50,000	64,761	24,619	\$271,777.68
Marinette	10,000				10,000		19,200		43,898	16,319	\$99,416.93
Marquette	10,000				10,000		12,000		21,227	13,457	\$66,684.43
Menominee							12,000		17,729	12,453	\$42,181.73
Milwaukee			50,970		20,000		309,200	50,000	403,156	104,798	\$938,124.33
Monroe	10,000				10,000		21,600		45,538	16,128	\$103,266.25
Oconto							12,000		27,649	15,629	\$55,278.30
Oneida	10,000				10,000		17,600		26,707	15,690	\$79,996.92
Outagamie	10,000		65,608		10,000		32,000		86,917	28,326	\$232,851.07
Ozaukee							36,000		57,706	20,279	\$113,984.70
Pepin							12,000		19,841	12,728	\$44,569.13
Pierce							21,600		42,972	15,723	\$80,295.35
Polk							23,200		30,803	16,203	\$70,205.79
Portage	10,000				10,000		23,200		39,603	18,727	\$101,529.84
Price							23,200		21,613	13,567	\$58,379.51
Racine			48,334				47,200		105,851	30,779	\$232,164.00
Richland							20,000		20,050	13,780	\$53,829.89
Rock							33,600		80,632	27,186	\$141,418.27
Rusk					20,000		24,800		28,385	13,524	\$86,708.58
Sauk							32,800		49,473	17,587	\$99,859.59
Sawyer							16,800		33,386	13,635	\$63,820.68
Shawano	10,000				10,000		19,200		28,032	16,070	\$83,302.34
Sheboygan	10,000				10,000		35,200		69,234	23,255	\$147,688.93
St. Croix							21,600		53,250	18,671	\$93,520.79
Taylor							16,800		29,849	13,944	\$60,593.25
Trempealeau							12,000		26,721	14,701	\$53,421.60
Vernon	10,000				10,000		24,000		31,744	14,819	\$90,563.06
Vilas							12,000		23,526	14,116	\$49,642.20
Walworth							31,200		61,339	21,322	\$113,861.18
Washburn							28,800		29,875	13,621	\$72,296.01
Washington							36,800		76,011	23,875	\$136,685.52
Waukesha	10,000				10,000		48,000		168,078	48,295	\$284,372.57
Waupaca	10,000				10,000		21,600		33,088	17,189	\$91,876.83
Waushara	10,000				10,000		18,400		23,440	14,422	\$76,261.58
Winnebago	10,000				10,000		35,200		84,713	27,694	\$167,607.36
Wood	10,000				10,000		25,600		46,887	19,492	\$111,978.90
<b>Totals</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>47,400</b>	<b>481,420</b>	<b>64,408</b>	<b>380,000</b>	<b>46,500</b>	<b>2,258,000</b>	<b>383,000</b>	<b>3,750,000</b>	<b>1,401,749</b>	<b>\$9,152,476.01</b>

and sometimes multi-county hazardous materials response. In addition, all 72 counties are eligible for federal terrorism grants. The amount of funding is based on population and potential threats and risks in the county. Distribution of the county terrorism grants is determined by the local government.

The State of Wisconsin has been aggressive in its terrorism emergency planning, training and exercising. In 2002, the state received \$300,000 in technical assistance support from the U.S. Department of Justice to develop and conduct two terrorism related exercises. Wisconsin was only the sixth state to request and receive this federal assistance.

On March 6, 2002, state agencies participated in a biological terrorism exercise that focused on an outbreak of pneumonic plague in Dane County. The exercise tested how state and local officials would be able to quarantine a county, distribute large amounts of medication and assist in mass vaccinations.

Wisconsin was tested two months later on how well state agencies are able to assist local governments and help coordinate federal assets during a terrorism event involving a chemical release. The May 16, 2002 full-scale exercise involved not only various state agencies, but



***Emergency crews in Dane County not only had to treat victims of an chemical attack but also had to be aware of a possible secondary device during the May 16, 2002 airport exercise. Photo by Margaret McCormick***

also Dane County and the city of Madison. The scenario dealt with the release of the deadly nerve agent VX onboard an airplane that had landed at the Dane County Regional Airport.

Local communities have also been testing their emergency response plans to a weapons of mass destruction event. In 2002, counties conducted 31 terrorism-related exercises. The scenario's tested ranged from a bomb explosion at a technical college to the release of a deadly biological agent at a military reserve center.



***Kenosha County held a full-scale terrorism exercise at the Kenosha County Fairgrounds in September 2002. More than 200 people participated. Photo by Ben Schliesman***

## County WMD Exercises 2002

Full Scale -	8
Total Number of Participants -	2136
Functional -	4
Total Number of Participants -	228
Tabletop -	19
Total Number of Participants -	540

# Other WEM Program Highlights

## Hazard Mitigation

Since 1990, Wisconsin Emergency Management has received \$40 million in federal grants for hazard mitigation efforts. With these funds, local governments have acquired over 300 flood-prone homes and businesses and have flood proofed another 45 structures. As a result of the two federal declarations in 2002, \$1.7 million was made available for mitigation efforts. Through these funds, 16 damaged properties will be acquired. In addition, a grant was provided to Rusk County for the purchase and distribution of NOAA Weather Alert Radios to victims of the Ladysmith tornado.

WEM also received \$376,883 from the federal Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program to assist local governments in development of a local hazard mitigation plan. New federal regulations require local governments to develop and have an approved all-hazards mitigation plan in order to be eligible for future mitigation funding. Wisconsin currently has 32 communities that are developing all-hazards mitigation plans.



*Emergency management officials from southeast Wisconsin handed out personal preparedness information during the Wisconsin State Fair. It was estimated that from August 1-11, 2002, they handed out over 8,000 emergency preparedness brochures and pamphlets. Photo by Carl Stenbol*

## Volunteers and Disasters



Following the September 11 attacks, President Bush called on Americans to take an active role in their community and developed the Citizens Corps Program. With citizens better prepared to take care of themselves and their neighbors during a crisis, public safety officials will be able to focus their attention on the most critical, life threatening situations.

This grassroots initiative brings together leaders from the public and private sectors to organize volunteers in their community who want to help prepare for and respond to threats of terrorism,

crime and other disasters. Already Racine, Kenosha and LaCrosse Counties are developing Citizen Corps Councils.

The Citizen Corps Councils are charged with encouraging people to take an active role and to learn about personal preparedness, to participate in CPR and First Aid classes, and volunteer in programs to help first responders or disaster relief groups.

Some of the programs promoted by Citizen Corps include Volunteers in Police Service, Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch and Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). The CERT program trains volunteers in basic disaster response such as fire suppression, urban search and rescue and medical operations, and helps them take an active role in encouraging emergency personal preparedness in their community.





*As part of the team's recertification process, members of the Waupaca County Hazmat Team tested their response to a meth lab and a chlorine leak. Photo by Andy Carlin*

## Hazards and Hazmat Teams

In 2002, there were 569 hazardous material spills reported to the state. While most were relatively minor spills such as a couple gallons of spilled diesel fuel, there were a few major incidents that forced evacuations and/or required assistance from the Level A or Regional Response Teams.

Wisconsin Emergency Management contracts with eight Regional or "Level A" Hazardous Materials Response Teams. The teams are located in Superior, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Wausau, Racine, West Central (Chippewa/Eau Claire) and Northeast (Oshkosh/Appleton).

A Regional Response Team may be activated for an incident involving a hazardous materials spill, leak, explosion, injury or the potential of immediate threat to life, the environment, or property. The Regional or "Level A" Teams respond to the most serious of spills and releases requiring the highest level of skin and respiratory protective gear. This includes all chemical, biological, or radiological emergencies.

County or "Level B" Teams respond to chemical incidents which require a lower level of protective gear but still exceed the capabilities of smaller fire departments. Currently, there are 36 counties that have a "Level B" Team. Those teams may provide assistance to surrounding counties and are approved by the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC).

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, also known as SARA Title III, brings industry, government and the general public together to address emergency preparedness for accidental chemical releases. In Wisconsin, there are 8,500 facilities that plan and report use/storage of certain chemicals. The EPCRA Program requires communities to prepare for hazardous chemical releases through emergency planning. This plan provides essential information for emergency responders and creates a database of hazardous chemical storage information for the community.

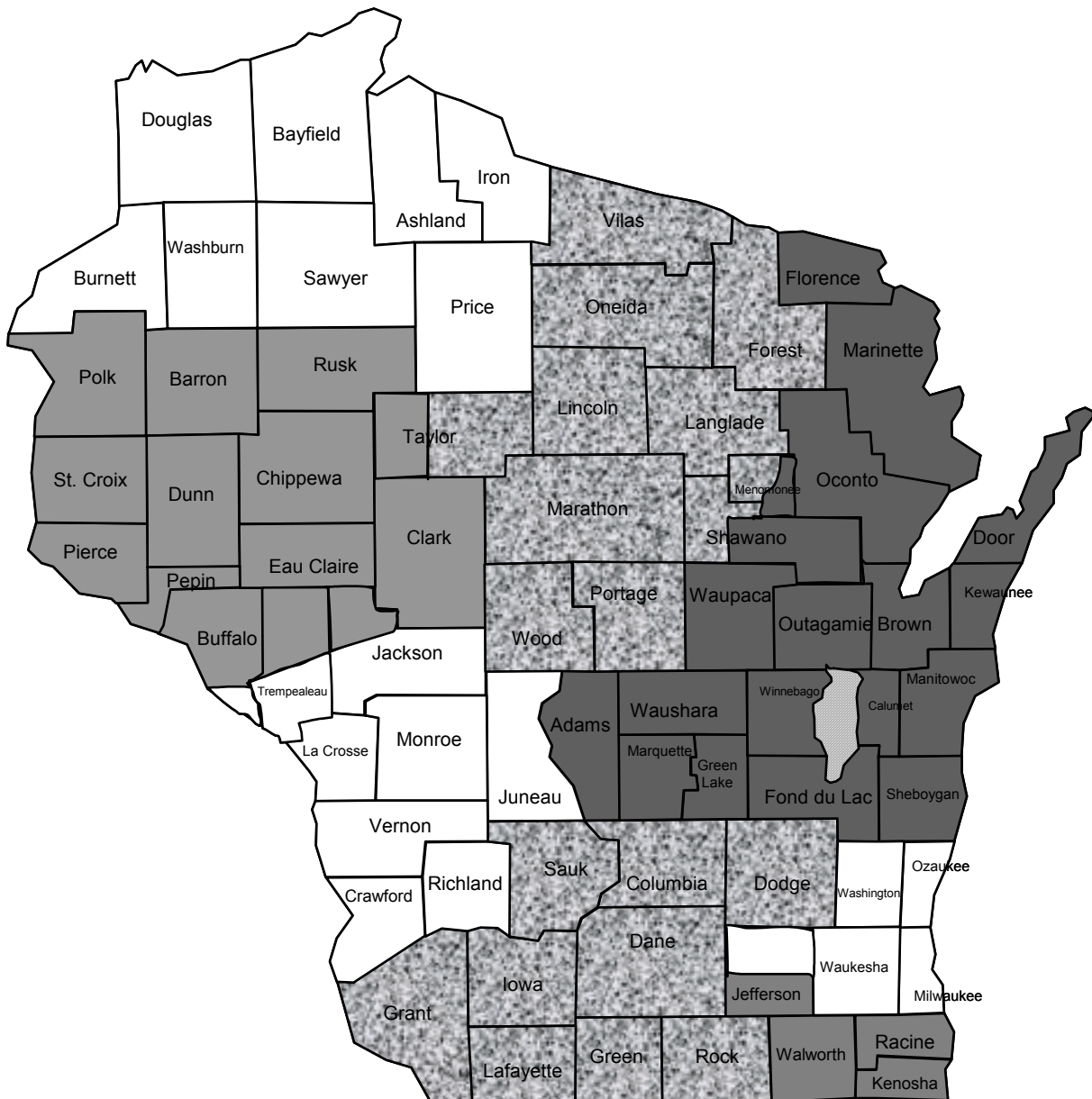
## Emergency Planning for Nuclear Accidents

Wisconsin has three active nuclear power plants located within or near the state. The plants in Wisconsin are Kewaunee and Point

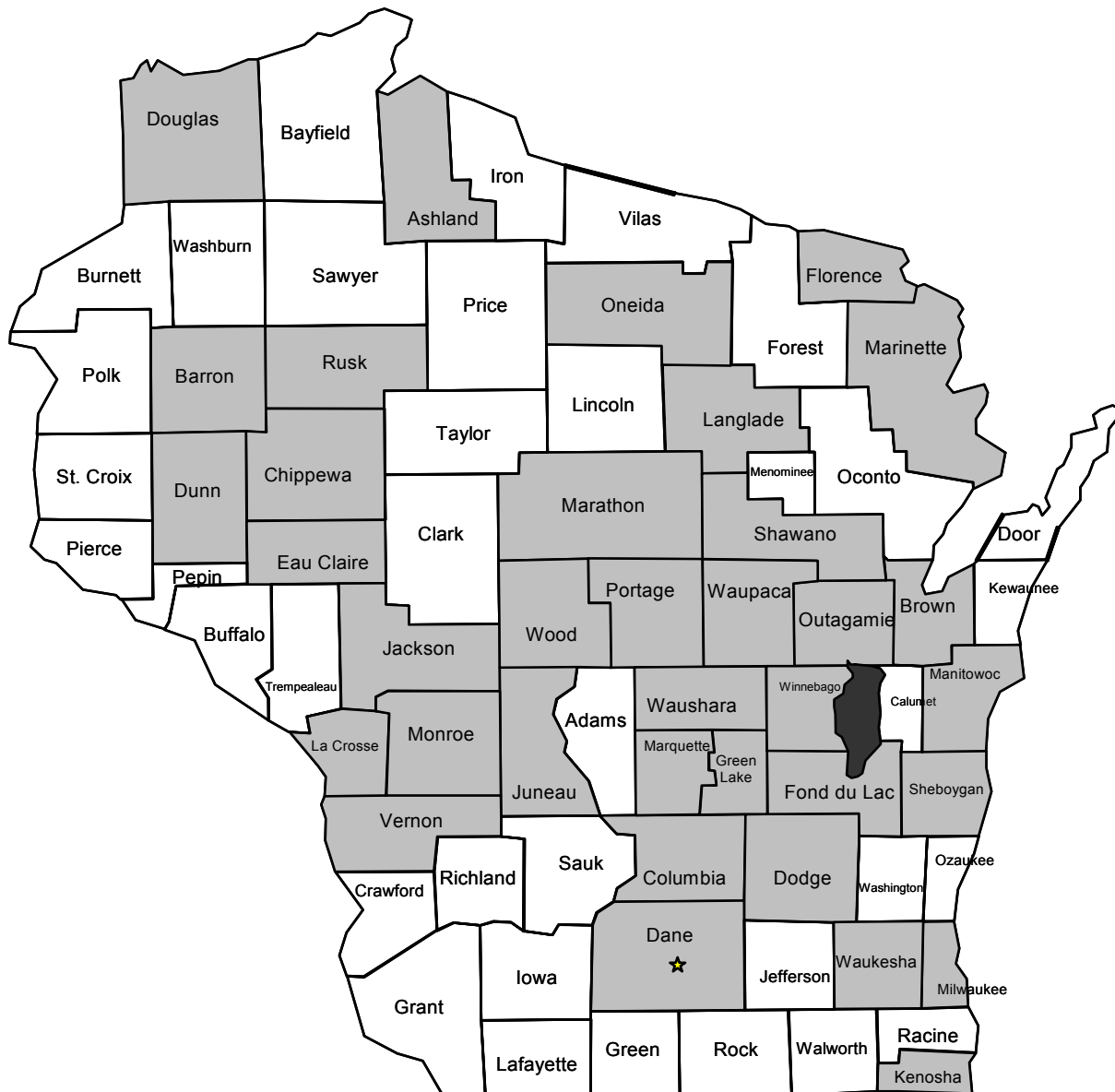


*Emergency crews practice decontaminating a mother and her child as part of a hazardous materials exercise in Monroe County. Photo by Cindy Struve*

# Wisconsin's Regional "Level A" Hazardous Materials Response Teams

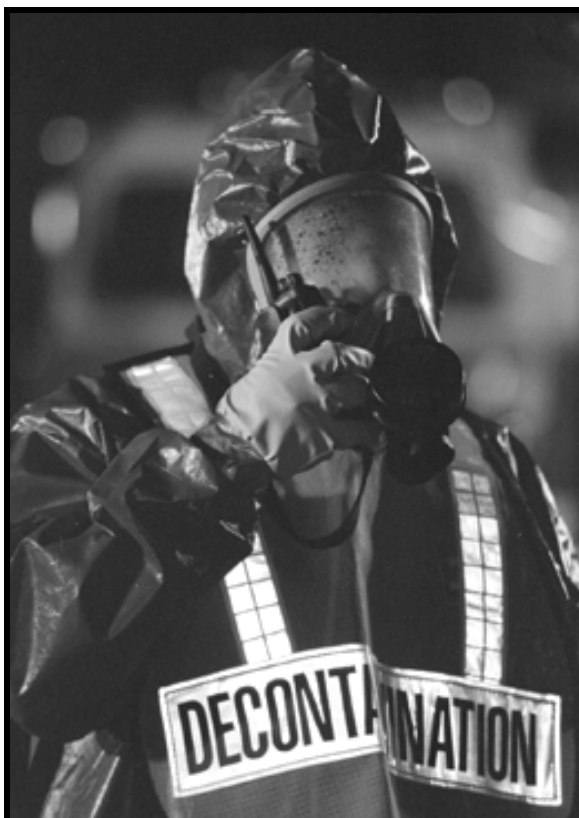


# Wisconsin Counties with “Level B” Hazardous Materials Response Teams



■ - Wisconsin Counties with “Level B” Hazardous Materials Response Teams.  
In 2002, Rusk County became the 36 county with this capability.





*Photo by Ben Schliesman*

Beach and the Prairie Island plant is located on the Mississippi River near Red Wing, Minnesota. In addition, spent nuclear fuel rods are kept in a cooling pool at the Dairyland Power Cooperative in Genoa. The nuclear plant shut down in 1987.

The Radiological Emergency Planning (REP) Program is responsible for developing and maintaining Wisconsin's emergency plans to a nuclear incident and exercising those response plans with affected local communities and the utilities. In 2002, the state of Wisconsin participated in two nuclear power plant exercises. The REP staff have begun working with public health, transportation, local governments and federal agencies in the early stages of planning for the eventual transportation of spent fuel rods to storage facilities in the western United States.

## Exercise & Training

Wisconsin Emergency Management maintains an aggressive training and exercise program. WEM offers a variety of training opportunities for first responders, local officials and emergency responders. Training courses include Incident Command System, Public Information, Debris Management, Bomb Awareness and Command and Control of Incident Operations.

A new course offered is Hazardous Materials/ Weapons of Mass Destruction Awareness. The class is designed to give students basic skills necessary to recognize the implications of a terrorism or hazardous materials event. The 2002 training summary does not include training provided by the Wisconsin Technical College System.

### 2002 Exercise & Training Report

*(From January 1, 2002-December 31, 2002)*

<b>WEM Training Courses -</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Number of Students -</b>	<b>2,157</b>

<b>WEM Sponsored Local Training Courses -</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Number of Students -</b>	<b>4,457</b>

<b>Total All-Hazards Exercises -</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Total Participants -</b>	<b>7,189</b>

<b>State Sponsored Exercises -</b>	<b>7</b>
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